Amusements Co-Night.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATER—"Le Voyage En Sulsse."
BIJOH OFERA HOUSE—"The Mascotts."
BOOTH'S THEATER—2 and 8—" Michael Strogoff."
DALL'S THEATER—2—"STAVE'S DAUGHTE." 8—"OR
GERMANIA THEATER—"Die Schleichtmendler"

"Hotsacinger."

HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Mone, Favart."

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GAUDEN—2 and S—"The World."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and S—"William and Sasan."

MADIFON QUARE THEATRE—" The Professor."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—" Patience."
TRALIA THEATRE—" Donna Juanita."
THEATRE COMIQUE—" The Major."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Forget-Me-Not."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.
EANKING HOUSTS AND BANKERS—7th Page
BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column. BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—4th commun.
BESINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.
CARPETS—3d Page—6th column.
CLOTHING—2d Page—6th column.
COMPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—4th column.
DOOMERS BOARD—6th Page—4th column.
DINCHARD NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DINCHARD NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DINTERS NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DINTERS NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DINTERS NOTICES—7th Page—1th column.
DINTERS NOTICES—7th Page—1th column.
BELROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—6th Page—2d column.
FINNITICE—7th Page—4th and 5th column.
GRATES and FENDERS—6th Page—1st column.
HELP WANTED—5th Page—1th column.
MARELAGES AND DINATES—5th Page—6th column.
MARELAGES AND DINATES—5th Page—6th column.
MINING—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.
MINING—6th Page—3d column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.
PROFOSALS—6th Page—2d column.
REAL ESTATE—7th Page—6th column.
SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.
SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.
SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.
FEMALES—6th Page—2d column.
FEMALES—6th Page—2d column.
FEMALES—6th Page—2d column.
FEMALES—6th Page—5th column.
STEAMERS—6th Page—5th column.

Lusiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

TEACHERS-3d Page-5th column. THE TURF-3a Page-5th column.

RETURNED.—Mr. Rockwood, photographer, 17 nion Square, has returned from a visit to the great art center of Europe, and gives personal attention to the posing of these

To ONE AND ALL .- Are you suffering from S cough, cold, asthma, bro ichtis or any of the various pul-monary troubles that so often end in consumption! If so use Wilhor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime, a safa and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly pre-scribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-It is believed that the convention between England and the Transvaal will be signed ander protest by the representatives of the new State. Cholera has broken out in the southis in session at Barcelona, Spain. === It is stated that the Porte, unable to pay its troops in North Africa, is negotiating for a loan to satisfy the demands of the soldiers. === The Captain-General of Cuba has suspended three newspapers.

DOMESTIC-Attorney-General MacVeagh stated yesterday that he had resigned his office of Attorney-General, and that his resignation was positive. Mrs. Garfield departed from Cleveland for Mentor. — United States Senator Miller was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention. = A sleeping-coach of the Canada Southern Railway was accidentally thrown the Detroit River, and several were drowned. — More guards persons were drowned. — More guards have been placed about Independence Jail, Missouri, a rescue of the Glendale train robbers being feared. = A railway car loaded with gunpowder exploded in Council Bluffs, on Monday night, and destroyed property worth many thousands of dollars. — J. J. Stettheimer, of this city, shot himself near the heart, at Boston yesterday. == The Apache Indians in revolt sur-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A drunken man was murdered in a fight in Brooklyn yesterday. === The Garfield fund reached nearly \$322,000. === The paying teller of the Importers and Traders' Bank was arrested for embezzlement. = There were several prostrations from the heat. === The Re publican Central Committee met, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.90 cents. Stocks opened strong and advanced; later declined and closed weak at figures lower than

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of occasional light rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 74°; average, 7818°.

The Apache war is about over. Band after band of the hostiles has surrendered, and only forty or fifty, including the treacherous scouts, are believed to be still out. A Military Commission is soon to meet to try the murderers. It is to be hoped they will get the same justice as if they had committed the same crimes in the slums of New-York. The killing of Captain Hentig and his seven men was simply murder, and the vague notion that Indians are high treaty-contracting powers, licensed to kill whenever the humor seizes them, without any worse punishment than to be taken to Washington on a junketing tour to be forgiven, should not be allowed to interfere with the operation of the law.

A break in the Cabinet comes somewhat suddenly. It had been expected that President Arthur would in time select his own advisers, but there had been a general feeling that no change was likely to come for several weeks, or, perhaps, even before the opening of the December session of Congress. Attorney-General MacVeagh, however, has tendered his resignation, expressing the hope that the President will find it convenient to name his successor when the Senate meets in special seson. The reasons of his action are given in a talk reported in the Washington dispatches. After referring to the Star Route prosecutions as the matter of chief interest to him, he says : "If President Arthur engages heartily and "thoroughly in that good work, as I hope and believe he will, then he is entitled to the credit of doing it with an Attorney-General of his own selection, and not with one inherited from President Garfield."

Conventions to elect delegates to the Repubdican State Convention were held in a number of Districts yesterday. Of those reported at the hour of writing only two show the election of delegates favorable to Mr. Conkling's pretensions as Boss, and both of these are contested. It is not clear who was in the wrong in the first Oswego District; the facts with regard to the second Oneida District are commented upon elsewhere in column. Senator Miller heads

rence District, and County, the home of Attorney-General Ward, and in times past a "Stalwart" stronghold. The weakness of many of the "Stalwart' strongholds is apparent. The delegation from the second Onondaga District, headed by Congressman Hiscock, announce themselves as "Gartield Republicans." That is a good enough name for any Republican.

It is a very trite remark that half the human race, at least, are fond of being fooled, but it is not nearly so trite and stale as that same fondness. The other day a business man of this city was stopped on Broadway by a person who remarked in the joyous manner of ancient friendship, "Why, Wilson, how do you do?" Whereupon the person addressed, instead of suggesting, in a tone of quiet remonstrance, that it was of no particular use to try confidence tricks on him which were regarded as antiquated in the reign of Thotmes III., promptly disposed of himself and at the same time of the information that his name was Pease, and that he had just come from Poughkeepsie. Of course, a block or two further on he was addressed as Mr. Pease by a person who manifested intense interest in Poughkeepsie. Of course,-and of course, the rest of the story does not need to be told. There is no encouragement for rogues to be ingenious when honest people make it so unnecessary.

The latest defalcation has some pitiful features in it. The defaulting teller had been connected for twenty-five years with the bank, and naturally enjoyed its full confidence. He did not live extravagantly, and it is not believed that he speculated. It is supposed that family difficulties had something to do with the defalcation, which is not large, as defalcations go. One of the accounts says that the president of the bank talked with the defaulter last summer about his condition of health, and intimated that if his strength was no longer equal to his work he could be retired on a pension equal to his salary. It is said that the man was much affected. The defalcation then already existed, binding him like a hidden chain to his place. Who knows how bitterly the truth of his situation may have come home to him at that moment, with the vision before him of an honorable and pleasant old age, which he might have secured but for the secret crime? Nevertheless it is satisfactory to read that the bank officers will prosecute him. Crime must be made odious, and sentiment must not be allowed to alter the course of law, when its maintenance is necessary to the well-being of society. All three of the Assembly Districts of

Oneida County will appear in the Republican State Convention with double sets of delegates. In two of the districts the bolt was four bogus delegates, of whom Mr. Conkling is one. This statement of the facts we have never seen denied. In the 11d District a different explanation appears. the Convention was held yesterday. A test vote was taken, and it was found western part of Arabia. === A Socialistic Congress | that Mr. Conkling could only muster eight delegates out of forty-eight. Thereupon the eight delegates bolted from the forty, and went through the farce of electing four "delegates" to the State Convention. The Convariations in the method. As a rule, only uncontested delegates are permitted to vote upon questions of organization. Of these delegates, the opponents of Mr. Conkling had a majority of two, but submitted to a grossly unjust ruling of the chair which declared the Conktown of Floyd would not be allowed to take part because their seats were contested-an announcement entirely new to them and astounding to all who knew the factsthe anti-Conkling men demanded the return of held. The Conkling men obviously intended contests. They made an absurdly clumsy selection. It was the caucus of Floyd, which adopted unanimously resolutions: 1. Denouncing the resignation of Roscoe Conkling; 2. Heartily approving the course of Assemblyman Roberts in refusing to vote for Mr. Conkling's

reelection. Comment is needless.

THE FUTURE. President Arthur will certainly not lack advice or advisers. He need go no further than the nearest newspaper to learn his whole duty as to the policy of his Administration. The noble army of Cabinet Makers have already been seven days at their work, and the President, besides being permitted the choice of accepting the resignations of all or a part of the present Cabinet or retaining it entire, is offered the opportunity to select from several carefully composed Ministries which have been shuffled together to meet either his own supposed preferences or the demand of what is called the public. The construction of Cabinets for incoming Presidents is innocent an amusement that we

have never heard of a Presidents' finding fault with it, or indeed of paying any attention to it whatever, and the reading public never ceases to be entertained by it. The labors-and very earnest and diligent labors they were-of one of our contemporaries to relieve the late President Garfield of the trouble and vexation of choosing a Cabinet for himself are well remembered. The leading up and leading back of distinguished names, the discussion of claims and chances, and the assiduous zeal and apparent sense of responsibility with which it all went on day after day were very entertaining to the readers of that journal. It did no harm, and when at pathy for a ruler chosen by the people the proper time the President announced a Cabinet of his own instead of the newspaper's choosing, there was no serious disappointment, and affairs went on much as usual.

Concerning the policy of President Arthur's Administration, it would have been fair to assume, even if he had made no explicit utterance on the subject, that his well-known political sagacity and worldly wisdom would forbid his making any immediate deviation from the course so distinctly marked out by his lamented predecessor. Recent events in the State of New-York, where only there was any serious difference as to the details of the Administration policy, furnish abundant evidence that the President had the sympathy and support, upon the matters in dispute, of a large majority of the party that elected him. And had this been left more open to question, the circumstances of the past three months have so idealized the dead President in the mind and memory of the millions who stood by him in spirit when he suffered, and felt the pain of this column. Senator Miller heads the delegation from Herkimer, there is an anti-

Conkling delegation from the second St. Law- his well-known views and wishes would pain-rence District, and another from Allegany fully, and we might almost say dangerously. fully, and we might almost say dangerously, shock the whole country. The people to whom Guiteau's crime was so utterly abhorrent that the assassin would have been torn in pieces could they have reached him, and who know that his declared purpose was to defeat the President's policy, could hardly look on calmly and see in a changed policy the success of the assassin. Fortunately, to the assurance given us by President Arthur's character and experience and his knowledge of human nature, he has added in the plainest terms in his brief inaugural his positive assertion of a determination to continue in essentially the line of policy marked out by President Garfield.

With regard to possible Cabinet changes much has been said, and more will be. Whatever conjectures may have been indulged in, we have good reason for believing that President Arthur himself not only did not permit himself, up to the moment when it became certain that the responsibilities of the Executive had devolved upon him, to entertain for an instant any thought of such contingency, but that he has not even yet considered the future any further than to settle in his own mind the necessity for a continuance, for the present at least, of the existing Cabinet. With the change that has come about through these recent sad events, circumstances and conditions have changed, that make a thousand things necessary to be considered in taking thought of the future. No one knows better than the President the peculiar difficulties and complications that surround him. His sensitive nature has made him keenly alive to all that has been said by way of criticism or of praise during these past eventful three months, and he is not ignorant of the doubts that attend or the hopes that go out toward him. We think he thoroughly appreciates the situation; that he is conscious of the embarrassments that must surround him, and of their cause, and no less conscious of the public expectation. He knows that no man in high office was ever more intently watched: that no man's actions were ever waited for in such suspense, and yet with such earnest hope. We do not need to point out the one danger in his path. To suggest that there is one, sufficiently defines it to all who know our recent political history. It is the prayer of millions of good citizens, whose only desire is for good government, and who only long for the opportunity to hold up his hands and yield his Administration their hearty support, that he may escape it. We not only hope but believe

EUROPE'S SORROW AND SYMPATHY. Dwelling upon the National grief, Americans may have failed to appreciate fully the wonderful expression of sympathy and sorrow in other lands. It goes without saying that neimade by the followers of Mr. Coakling, and in | ther Emperor. King nor President was ever one by his opponents, with what reason the baried with such universal manifestations of facts will show. In the 1st District, Mr. Conk- f-eling. Never before have the Courts of ling's own, his followers were squarely out- Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and numbered, and, finding it so, deliberately Italy joined in honors to the dead of another belted without cause or pretext, and elected nation. But this might be attributed to the electric telegraph, which fuses all nations into one. When we look more closely, however,

Much is due to the rare and beautiful character of the man whose death enkindled this sympathy. The whole world came to know him while he lay upon his bed of suffering, The singular union of gentleness and strength impressed sensitive men elsewhere, as it did vention in the IHd District was held on Garfield had died immediately when shot on here. It is undoubtedly true that, if President Monday, where the same policy was pursued with the 2d of July, the sympathy of the world would have been far less active. He lived long enough to become widely known, and, therefore, long enough to become widely loved.

But the tokens of grief in other lands have ling candidate for chairman elected without a the prevailing feeling, among the people of Enga deeper significance. The best expression of vote having been taken. When, however, it land, is found in the striking admission of was announced that the delegates from the The London Spectator that a President would one day rule in England. Here was a man chosen to rule by popular suffrage. To him came a terrible trial, such as rarely comes to King or President; a trial to test to the utmost the quality of the man, and therefore the wistheir credentials, and two Conventions were dom of those who selected him. Under to capture the Convention by manufacturing elected by a free people bore himself so this strange and awful trial, the President grandly, so nobly, so royally, that men everywhere were moved to think more deeply and seriously of the virtues of self-government, That such a man was selected by popular suffrage, and still more, that such a man was produced by free institutions from humble origin and frowning circumstances, has powerfully affected the thoughts of mankind, not in England only, but throughout the civilized world.

The close tie of blood with the Mother land we gladly recognize, and yet this lesson was not for English-speaking nations only. Wherever there is a lofty aspiration for self-goverament, wherever there is a hope that elected rulers may prove as wise and great as hereditary or other monarchs, there the President's life, long trial, heroic endurance, and Christian death, will have an extraordinary power. There may hereafter be a President in England, but perhaps that form of government is nearer at hand in other countries where much less freedom now exists. Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain, all have listened to every word from the death-bed of the late President with the same question, "What sort of man does self-government give a nation for its ruler?" The effect will be felt in years yet to come.

How lovingly the people of distant nations have expressed their sympathy. Mourning robes at the Courts of St. James and Madrid are touching proofs of kindly feeling, but they do not mean more, after all, than the bits of crape on the whips of drivers of trucks and omnibuses, the closed shutters of shops, and the suspension of traffic in the exchanges. The people spoke on Monday. This was one of the rare occasions on which their keen symcould be freely and fitly expressed. Europe, we may well believe, said and showed less than it felt. The divine right of Kings to rule was not directly in question. But when a man chosen from those who begin life with labor of the hands, and who lift themselves by their own efforts only to fitness for high duties, draws to himself the love and admiration of the highest and lowest in every civilized land, who can measure the consequences? Twenty years from now we shall know better than we do at this time what the life and death of President Garfield are worth to mankind.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL Somebody has made the discovery that the Postmaster-General has a definite term of office fixed by law, and in this respect is an exception to the other members of the Cabinet, whose commissions run until their successors are appointed and confirmed. The language of the Revised Statutes is that "the term of the Post-

pointed, and for one month thereafter, unless "sooner removed." Certain newspapers not conspicuous for their friendliness toward Mr. James since he began the work of reform in his Department, hasten to construe the statute so as to create a vacancy in his office one month from September 19, the day on which President Garfield died. The law may be capable of such a construction, but neither its letter nor its spirit requires that it shall be so interpreted. The term of President Garfield was four years from the 4th of last March. That was the term for which he was elected, and the term for which he was sworn into office. General Arthur is serving out his unexpired term. The official tenure of Mr. James may fairly be neld to be until April 4, 1885, unless he shall be sooner removed. If President Arthur desires to cut it short he can do so at any time without bothering himself about the right construction of the statute in question.

Public opinion in relation to a change in the Post Office Department, after Mr. James's conspicuous success in applying business methods to it, would not be altered by a construction of a law vacating his commission thirty days after the death of President Garfield. People will take the short, common-sense road to their conclusions in this matter. They know that if President Arthur desires to retain Mr. James's services in the Cabinet the law does not stand in his way, and they know equally well that he can make a vacancy in the office on the 19th of October or on any other day by a note addressed to him saying that his resignation would be acceptable. What, then, is the use of talking over the statute, as if it were a wonderful dis-

A CHANCE FOR BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS There is a favorable opportunity this year for the Republicans of Brooklyn to relieve that Ring-ridden city of the municipal misrule it has suffered for so many years past. The opportunity lies in the serious dissensions of the Democrats. The question is, Can the Re publicans forget their own little differences, thrust aside the old and corrupt leaders who have really been a part of the ruinous Ring, and organize thoroughly and unitedly under reputable leaders and popular candidates?

A canvass on the part of the Republicans which will bring out their full vote ought of itself to result in success at this juncture of affairs. In the Presidential contest of 1876 the Republicans cast 40 per cent; in 1880 they cast 45 per cent of the total vote of the city proper. In "off years" they do even better: as in 1878, when they cast 46 per cent; and they do uniformly as well as this whenever State and Congressional tickets are in the field and bring out the full vote for the municipal candidates. Such a percentage in a solid Republican vote would this year, under existing circumstances, be sufficient to elect. The total vote of the city in 1879 was 79,000; last year for President it was 107,000. The natural falling off from this last total (say 20 per cent) would give a total vote for this "off year" of 86,000. The natural increase in two years over the vote of 1879 (usually reckoned at 8 per cent) would give the same round figures, 86,000, as the probable total vote this year in Brooklyn City proper. Forty-six per cent of this would give the Republicans about 40,000, leaving the Demoerats with only about 6,000 as a margin. It is not a safe one. We have more than once had the Democratic majority below these figures, with only two tickets in the field; and John Kelly, running as a bolter, had a vote two years ago of 5,600. And that was when the present leaders of the Anti-Ring Democracy were against him.

The divisions among the local Democrats of Brooklyn are more serious than casual political observers suppose, or than the Democrats care to admit. For many years the party there has been largely dominated by one of the most skilful of political manipulators, "Boss" McLaughlin is popular with his followers in spite of his dictatorial manner; but it was inevitable that, where he had so many subordinate leaders and other aspirants to office to take care of, some should be disappointed and eventually get weary of waiting. It is against the revoit of a number of these that Mr. Mc. Laughlin is just now having trouble to hold his own. Some of the most active of his old ward managers are in open and avowed hostility to him, while others with power to control the organizations of two or more wards combined are ready to strike him secretly if opportunity to crash him appears or if their demands are not satisfied. There are several of these subordinates-notably Alderman Black. who wants to be Mayor, Alderman Kane and ex-County Clerk Delmar, who both aspire to be Sheriff-each of whom is powerful enough to defeat any rival candidate that McLaughlin may prefer; while the independent movement of the Central Democracy, headed by Kinsella, Morris and others, has already proved a thorn in McLaughlin's side. Best les all this, and more to be depended upon perhaps than anything else, McLaughlin is distrusted by the better class of Democrats for having, as they believe, sold out Hancock the last campaign. However justified or unwarranted this suspicion may be, it largely exists; the usual argument advanced to justify it being that the Democratic majority of 18,000 on a total vote of 96,000 in 1876 fell off to 9,000 on a total vote in 1880 which was 16,000 larger. This will be the first opportunity for showing the extent of this disgust with Mr. McLaughlia's rule; and if we are not much mistaken, the expression will be very pro-

A change of a small percentage would overcome this majority of 6,000 of itself. If we give the Anti-Ring organization a total vote equal to that of Kelly two years ago, the possible plurality of either party could be estimated in hundreds, or, it may be, in tens of votes. A vote so positively antagonistic to Ring rule as that which Kelly got has not probably gone back to Mr. McLaughlin; and it is likely that it has been augmented by the distrust alluded to. Estimating the whole Anti-Ring vote at only 10 per cent of the probable total vote of 86,000, and assuming that the Republicans unitedly poll their full vote, it will be seen that the respective totals will be, in round numbers: Republican, 40,000; Ring Democracy, 38,000; Anti-Ring Democracy, 8,000. These are figures worth considering. The percentages are derived from actual figures of past elections under circumstances not unlike those now existing; and the united and earnest action we have a right to anticipate from Republicans at the coming election can make even a better showing than the above calculation.

BOYCOTTING PARISHIONERS.

The Irish form so large a section of the Catholic Church in America that it is not a matter of surprise to find Hibernian manners and customs adopted within its fold. The troubles of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint, are well known. The congregation, who have contributed enough to build the church twice over, flud it not only unpaid for, but mortgaged for its full value. Among them are some very unreasonable members. These men have had the andacity to demand of their ecclesiastical superiors what has become of the money. Finding no explanation " master-General shall be for and during the forthcoming, they have filed a bill for an account-"term of the President by whom he is aping. First they were threatened with spiritual

penalties. Public excommunication was spoken | that people cannot be purished for their superstibishop and priest have now determined to Boycott the offenders. This they seek to do by refusing to accept their offerings or to rolet the seats now oc. article for an Eastern magazine on "The Mormon cupied as soon as the current quarter expires. It is sad that a solemn public function should be degraded by such a scene as took place last Sunday, The inside of a church is not the place for Donnybrook fair; but such was the struggle between one of the donors and the collector that a hand to-hand scrimmage took place, in which the head of the one and the collecting box of the other came in violent contact. The sound as of vibrating emptiness was heard all over the church. Of course it was the box that was empty. Determined not to be outdone, the members of the law committee walked up to the altar and deposited their alms. After the service they had an interveiw with the priest, and were informed that these steps were taken by the bishop's orders.

It looks pretty much as if the bishop, instead of

depending noon his spiritual weapons, had con-

sulted a shrewd attorney, who had advised him that the money these members had contributed being in the light of a gift they had no right to an account, but that their position as seat holders still gave them a hold over the parish priest, and that if they could be evicted and their offerings refused a demurrer would lie to the bill on the ground of want of equity. The whole proceeding is so extraordinary that if the chief actors were not Irishmen we should be lost in amazement that so disgraceful a scene should be possible in a church. Under the English commen law every man has a right to the ministratio s of the national Church, and a mandamus will li to compel the clergy to administer the rites of religion to a parishmer. The poorest villager can de hand a seat in the parish church, and may proces against the wardens if they do not find him one. Here the law never interferes in strictly ecclesiastical squabbles, and the question is whether the givers | ave a personal right against the bishop or an account on the ground that he stands +: a fiduciary position toward them. The law is full of finely spun distinctions. It seems that it money has been given for a definite purpose the donor has a right to call on the receiver to show that it has been duly applied. But if small sums are subscribed to a general fund the disbursement of which rests entirely within the receiver's discretion, the law will not interfere, unless a prima facie case of fraud is shown. It might have been expected that the bishop and clergy would be only too glad to acquit themselves of the charge of misappropriating money, but they may have been advised that to do so would admit a right not otherwise existing. So far there has been no allegation of fraud. The money has in all probability been muddled away by mismanagement. What the committee want to know is where and how it has gone. Possibly the introduction of some lay business capacity might show how some of it could be

recovered. Let the law committee at all events hold on to their seats. As seat-holders they have present and tangible rights. They cannot be ejected without notice, as the taking seems clearly an annual contract and may be construed into a tenancy from year to year at the will of the tenant. At all events we shall then see how the Irish priesthood, who are such opponents of eviction in Ireland, will act in America when the boot happens to be on the other

If half that is said of the condition of the White Honse be true, nobody can blame President Arthur for declining at present to take up his residence there. Some observers go so far as to say that it is "un fit for human habitation." Aside from its exposure to malaria, it is declared to be an unhealthy edifice in many other respects; there still seems to be some doubt about the plumbing, while, if the truth be told, the shabby and tawdry furniture is "full of vermin," The last Congress appropriated a considerable sum for the renovation of this official residence; but before the repairs could be even begun, the entastrophe came which necessarily postponed them. The American people have no desire to vide other than a fit and comfortable home for their President, and will, in securing it, gradge no reasonable expenditure. The intelligence of its dilapidation will surprise those who have had no opportunity of personally inspecting it. Let the m which has been appropriated be spent, and as much more as may be found necessary.

We see no particular sense in the doings of those who are hanging Guiteau in effigy. We are sorry that the New-Jersey editor who published a vulgar and cruel article concerning General Gardell subjected to an ignominious assault upon his office, Great allowance must be made for the public feelings, strained to their utmost tension, but pray let us have no breaches of the peace or lawbreaking in any form. Guiteau has given us a lesson of the necessity of a strict respect for law, and those who talk of subjecting him to il'egal violence are simply playing into his hands. We have no doubt that he will be legally indicted, legally tried, and, if found guilty, as he probably will be, legally executed, But let us have no more talk of an extra-judicial expiation. We owe something to the memory of Seneral Garfield. We are standing to-day with the eyes of the world upon us. It has extended to us boundless sympathy, and we trust that no act, even of the unknown and obscure, will show us as a whole people to be unworthy of the respectful consideration thus far accorded to us.

The good people who believe that the weather for a lunar month can be predicted by observing the first three days after a new moon have renewed cause for discouragement. When the August moon promised four weeks more of drouth it seemed careely possible that the rains could be delayed so long, for even then the drouth had been unusually persistent. But in fact there has been scarcely any mitigating moisture, and now another new moon, to say nothing of the equinox, has been passed without relief. A drouth is one of those visitations to which we cannot become accustomed or reconciled, for from its nature it grows more try-

ing every day it lasts. The distress which it is causing in one way or another throughout the country is literally terrible. The prespect for the future, too, is gloomy enough, in any event. For if the ground freezes before it is thoroughly saturated, and the deep reservoirs stored with their winter supply, we shall suffer all the evils-and these serious ones-of this unnatural condition. While on the other hand the season is now so far advanced that we can only have the adequate supply by suffering the annoyance of having the rains of five months crowded into two. Alt gether this has been a bad year for America, dating from about

Four years ago the Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., nominated for the Assembly a Hoboken tatesman who had served two terms in Trentonone in the Legislature, and the other in the State Prison. The Hon. George W. Patterson, who was chosen by the Democrats of Monmouth County on the day of General Garfield's funeral as their candidate for the State Senate, is also a trained statesman, but he falls a trifle short of the Hoboken standard. Mr. Patterson has also served in the Legislature, but he has not yet been decorated with a diploma from the State Prison. His penal experience has been of a more elementary type, and, so far as the public knows, he has never graduated from any criminal institution of a higher grade than the County Jail which he was allowed to enter by the kindness of a jury of his peers. It should be said for the Monmouth County Democrats, however, that they did the best they could with the material on hand, and if they could have found a convicted embezzler who had ocen fined and confined in any more disgracef'l retreat than the jail they would probably have chosen him to represent them for the next three years in the highest legislative body of the State of New-Jersey.

The error of most writers against Mormonic random denunciation. For our own part we have little doubt that the current reports about the inquities of the Mormon priesthood and the degradation of their followers are substantially true; but at the bottom of the popular indifference to those awful stories lies the feeling of practical Americans

of, but this remedy was not put in force. The tion, nor for their general bad character, nor for erimes that are not legally proved. Mr. Goodwin, the Editor of The Salt Lake Tribune, has written an Situation," of which the following is a specimen sentence: "But for the steady inflax of foreignerlow, base-born foreigners, hereditary bords; the two dreadful features of the Mormon Church, polygamy and the exalting of the Church over the State, would die ont in America in two generations This is firing in the air. We cannot shut out for. eigners because they are base-born, and everybody knows that hereditary bondsmen, elsewhere than in Utah, make useful and liberty-loving citizens. The one practicable point of attack upon Mormonism ar present is polygamy. That is the key-stone of the whole structure of despotism and imposture. It binds its victims to the Church by ties which can only be broken with intolerable pain and loss, It hinders the comminging of the Saints with the rest of the people of the United States; and so it prevents the weakening of their organization by dispersion, and the enlightenment of their ignorance by contact with the civilizing influences of the time. But above all, it is a crune against society which society is bound in self-defence to crush by the most rigorous penalties. The family relation is the foundation of decency, both in public and private life, and it is impossible to conceive of a free and virtuous State in which this safeguard of moral order is wanting, and one-half of the popplation is abandoned to bestial indulgence while the other half is condemned to a bestial bondage. Out of filth we can get nothing but corruption.

> It appears, from an interesting article on " Cotton and its King dom," in Harper's Magazine for October, that events in the South have amply justified the warning so often sounded by THE | RIBUNE against the ruinous system of devoting a whole farm to a single crop. Soon after the war the old plantation were cut up into small estates, which passed to a great extent into the hands of the freedmen, and so rapid was this process of subdivision that in the State of Mississippi alone no fewer than 40,000 small farms were thus sliced off in the course of three years. The multiplication in the number of landowners ought to have increased the stability and good order of society, but unfortunately these peasant cultivators chose to raise nothing but corton, buying their corn, bacon, hay, fertilizers, and other supplies of the country merchants, and obtaining credit on the security of the expected cron. Thus they placed themselves entirely in the power of money-lenders, and what with interest on the advances and exorbitant prices for the purchases, they paid usary of 30 and even as high as 70 per cent. The end of such a system was inevitable. For some years the commission merchants have been gradually acquiring the title to the land, and the cultivators have been sinking into the position of tenants. The subdivision of holdings increases, but the ownership of farms is gradually concentrating in fewer and fewer hands; the agricultural population is becoming separated into two distinct classes, rich landlords and poor croppers; and, as the writer in the magazine expresses it, the proble n seems to be " whether we shall have in the South a peasantry like that of France, or a tenantry like that of Ireland." The new proprietors are avoiding the error of those whom they have displaced, for the leases commonly stipulate that a certain proportion of the land shall be devoted to food crops,

Mr. Conking is still fighting for that clusive vin

All the former anti-Garfield newspapers are devoting their energies to the invention of ways by which President Arthur can get rid of Postmaster-General James. The Star Route patriots are losing no time

Mr. Bookwalter, who at last accounts was running for Governor of Ohio, will be retired from political life in about two weeks. The election comes on October 11, and after that we shall hear no more of Mr. Bookwalter and his assortment of barrels. He entered the Democratic party in order to have free scope for his desire to slander Gartield. This is not a good year for that kind of a man to run for Governor of Ohio.

President Arthur's future is entirely in his own hands. He is himself the only man who can make

Senator Lamar does not seem to be sanguine of Bourbon success in Mississippi. He said recently: "We are pretty well assured of a Democratic success. We are hard at work. Many of us are worn and fatigued, but happily I believe the result will be a satisfactory one. The campaign of a grant quiet there lately, but it is likely to warm up again that there can be Bournow. It is perfectly plain that there can be Bour-bon success only through false counting, and it is hard to believe that Mr. Lamar would consider that

A large variety of ready-made Cabinets has been submitted to President Arthur by the newspapers during the past forty-eight hours, but if he cannot construct a better one than any of them without assistance he is an overrated man. The basis on which most of them are constructed seems to be to pick out superannuated and worn-out politicians who are out of a job, and set them up in the business of running the Government.

President Arthur has, in days gone by, complained bitterly that he was misrepresented by the newspapers. He has the finest opportunity in the world now to cover with confusion the newspapers of which he complained by showing the world that they did misrepresent him. There is not one of them that will not rejoice over the success

As near as we can make out, the attempt to save the Bourbon cause in Virginia by imitating Barnum's Morey letter forgery has not been a success. The forgeries were too clumsy and too stupid to deceive anybody.

The Champion Buckeye Wine, Cider Apple Butter Press Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio has sipped from the public gaze. Let us hope he will not return.

MUSIC.

THALIA THEATRE-DONNA JUANITA. Madame Marie Geistinger made her first appearance at the Thalia Theatre last night, after

an absence of several months. Her return was warmly welcomed, and the occasion gave remarkable evidence of her popularity. The house was densely crowded, in spite of the heat, and there was a storm of applause upon her entrance, which compelled the suspension of the performance for several minutes. Her popularity is richly deserved. Not only is she an artist of extraordinary versatility, excelling in everything from opera-bouffe to tragedy, but in comis opera she is beyond question the equal, if not the superior, of any singer whom we have had in this city in a long while. Her acting is finished and extremely refined, never descending in the least to low buffoonery, and though it is full of snap and sparkle, it is quite free from the vulgar suggestiveness which all French and too many Amercan singers exhibit. It may be questioned whether her conception of opera-bouffe is quite a correct one, for opera-bouffe is almost inseparable from a certain amount of vulgarity, but her performances of it are far pleasanter to watch than those of most French women. In such a part as she had last night -that of a rollicking young cadet-her acting is very near perfection. was bright, graceful and full of life, and it was pervaded by a genuine comedy spirit which one is not apt to find in impersonations of the sort. Her voice is not powerful, but it is sweet, it is used with skill, and it is for the most part very true, a quality which is all too rare in German singers. The music of Suppe's opera is fresh, tuneful and

pleasing. It is not meant to be serious, nor has it any real musical value. catching, and it answers its purpose perfectly. The catching, and it answers its purpose perfectly. The score contains several capital numbers, among them a martial air for tenor and chorus, a clerer comic duet for Pomposio and Douglas, a couple of good songs for Rens (Madame Geistinger), and a vary funny chorus of conspirators. The performance was excellent for the most part. Horr Muller and Herr Link did some amusing burlesque acting, and the tenor, Herr Wild, has an agreeable voice. This chorus is large and strong, the orchesting and the contraction of the contraction